



# Development of a setup for the study of ball roll behaviour in soccer on artificial turf

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# Overview

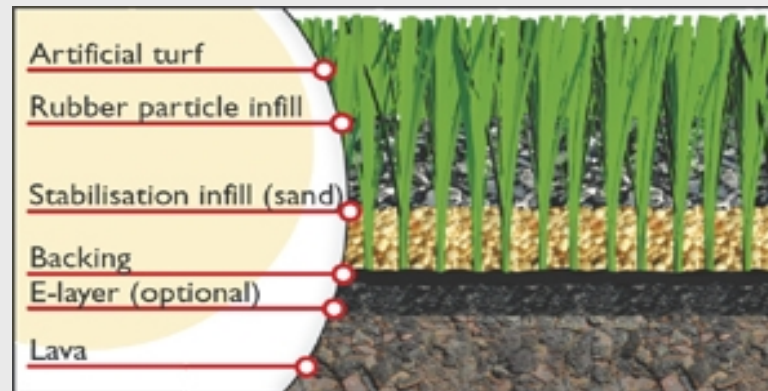
- introduction
- goal
- experimental setup
- results & discussion
- conclusion

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# Introduction

- 3<sup>rd</sup> generation artificial turf: increased use in football, especially for training



- players & clubs still have some resistance for official games on artificial turf
- Joosten(2003): 77% players experience ball speed and roll capacity as high

# Introduction

- ball roll distance test (FIFA, UEFA)
  - ball is released from 1m height
  - ball roll distance is measured
    - $4\text{m} < x < 10\text{m} \rightarrow \text{FIFA}^*$
    - $4\text{m} < x < 8\text{m} \rightarrow \text{FIFA}^{**}$
- not all fields meet these requirements
- influenced by external factors (wind, slope, wet/dry, brushing, ...)



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# Goal

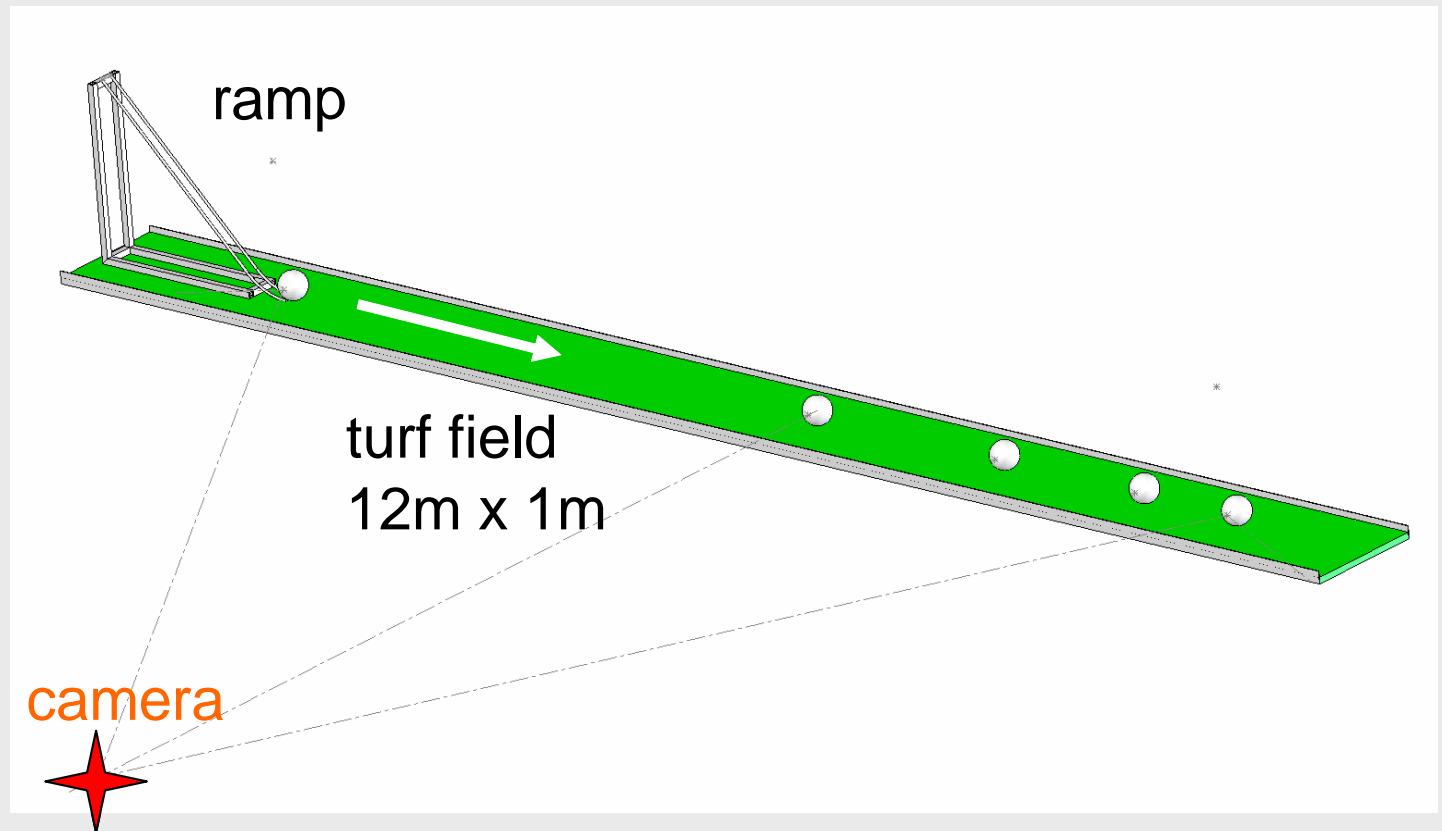
- get a more profound understanding of the ball roll behaviour on artificial turf
- develop an **experimental setup** that allows the investigation of ball roll behaviour on different types of artificial turf, **before and after use**, as well as the necessary **analysis software**

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# Experimental setup



- Photron Ultima APX-RS (200fps)

# Experimental setup: development of image processing software

- software tool: analyse entire ball rolling movement on the turf
- Matlab GUI using the Image Processing Toolbox:
  - automatic ball tracking
  - spin detection
- video = sequence of tiff-images
- each frame:
  - ball position → ball speed
  - ball rotation → spin



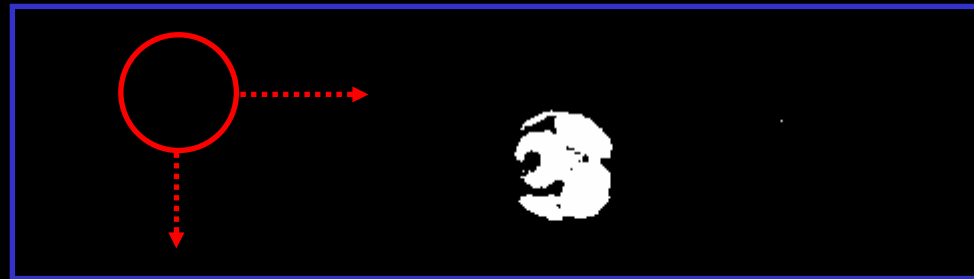
# Experimental setup: development of image processing software

- **ball position**

- background subtraction



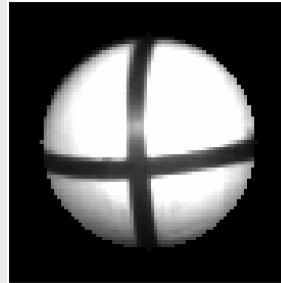
- conversion to greyscale images
- conversion to binary images
- template matching



# Experimental setup: development of image processing software

- **ball rotation**

- cross-hair markers on a white football



- spin algorithm based on Hull(2002), Goodwill et al. (2006)
- calculation of rotation between 2 subsequent ball positions
- rotation  $\rightarrow$  spin

# Experimental setup: 12m Lisport

- large-scale version of standard Lisport apparatus
- 12m x 1m samples
- 2 studded rolls
  - 100kg
  - 1m wide
- speed: 0.25m/s
- 40% slip between rolls
- allows to study the effect of **wear & tear** in the laboratory

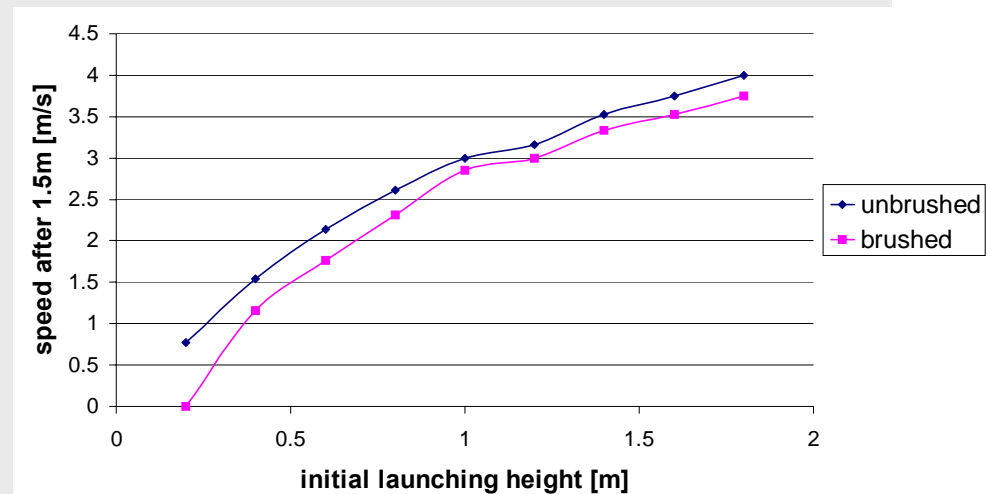
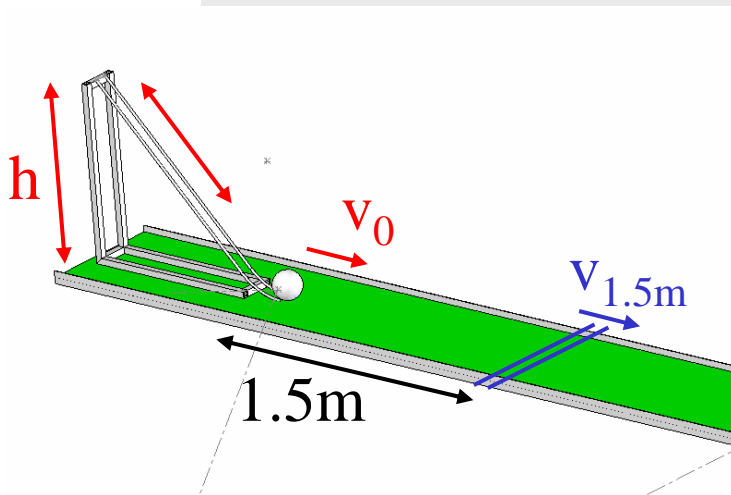


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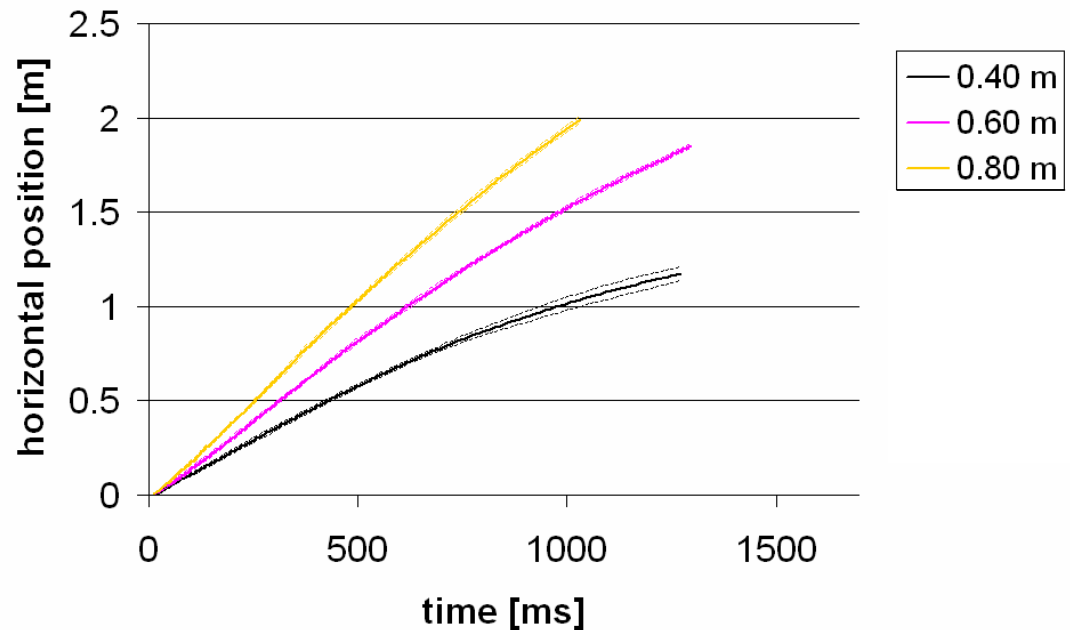
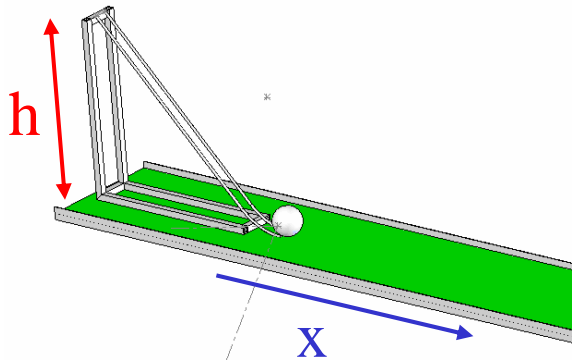
# Results: initial tests - brushing

- $v_0 = \sqrt{2gh}$  (no losses or  $E_{rot}$ )
- influence of brushing: smaller ball speed, especially for small  $h$



# Results: ball roll tracking - position

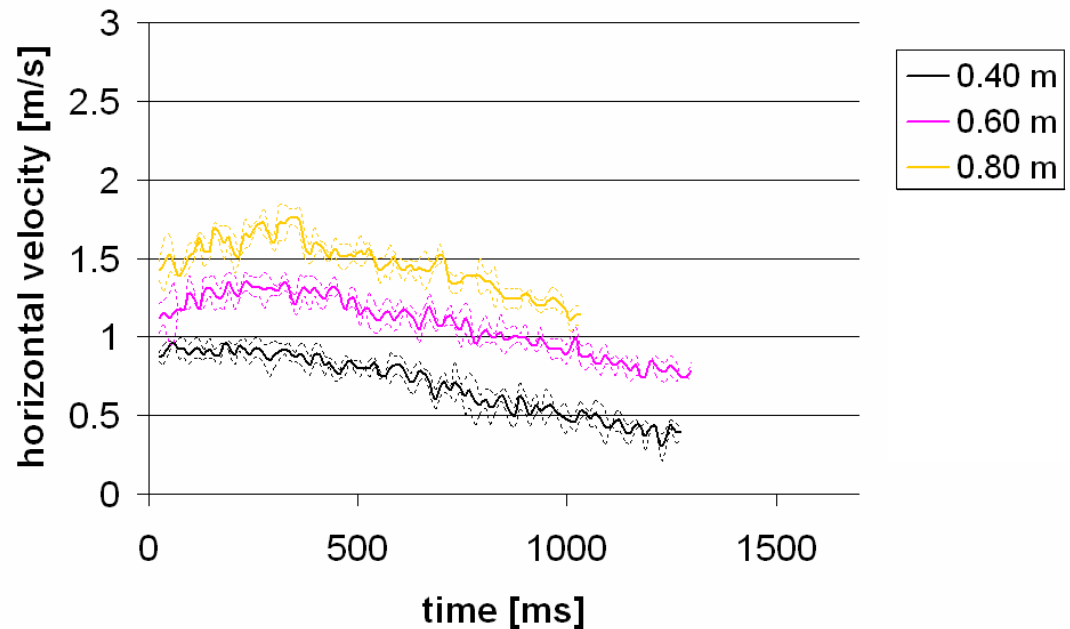
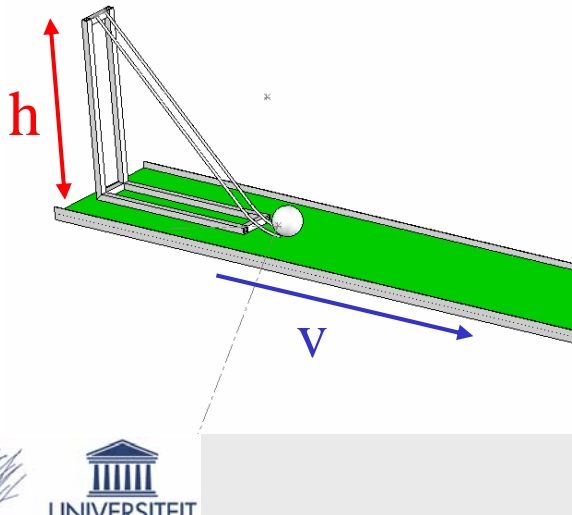
- $h=0.40, 0.60, 0.80\text{m}$  ( $n=3$ )
- variation is low (max 3%)  $\rightarrow$  tracking is accurate and repeatable





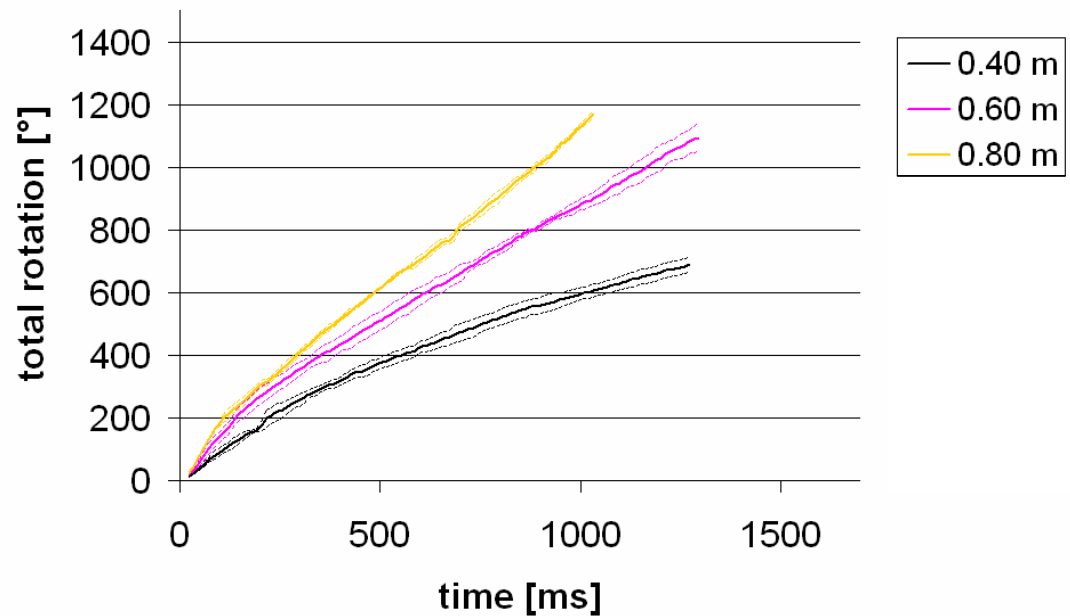
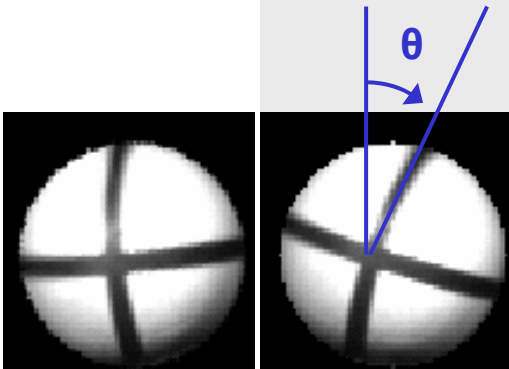
# Results: ball roll tracking - velocity

- horizontal velocity increases with  $h$
- initial acceleration: transformation from  $E_{kin,rot}$  into  $E_{kin,transl}$



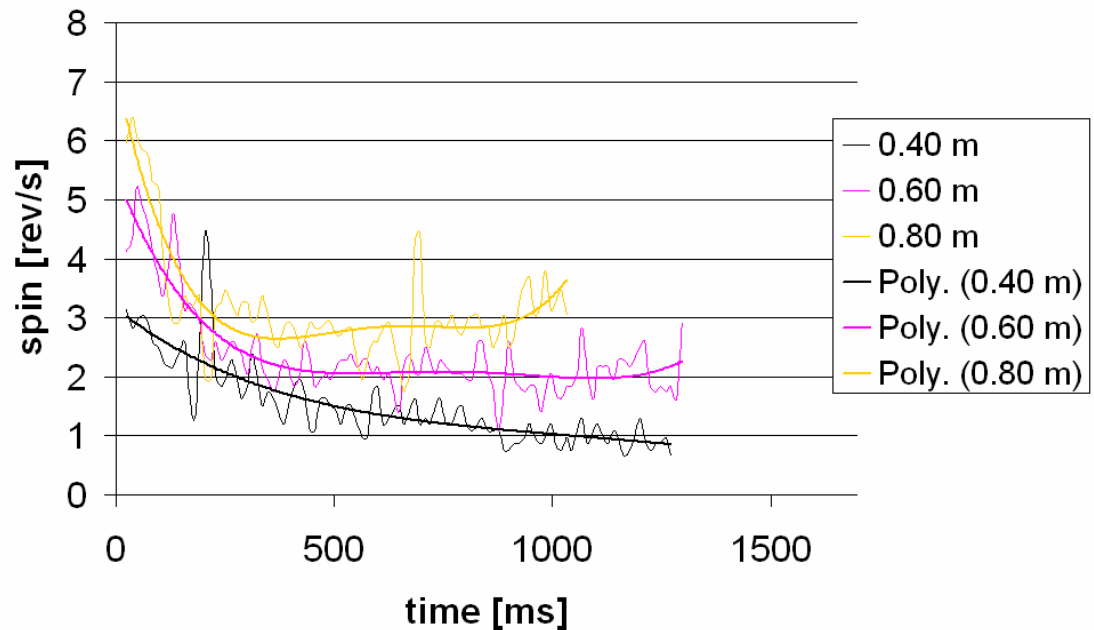
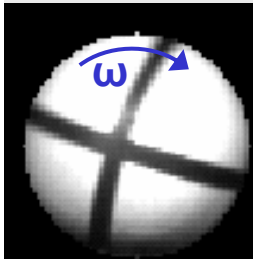
# Results: ball roll tracking - rotation

- variation is low (max 3%) → tracking is accurate and repeatable



# Results: ball roll tracking - spin

- variation is higher
- initial drop in spin: transformation from  $E_{kin,rot}$  into  $E_{kin,transl}$



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# Conclusion

- experimental setup
  - ball roll ramp
  - replaceable artificial mats
  - 12m Lisport
  - high speed camera
- image processing software
  - ball position → ball speed
  - ball rotation → ball spin

# Conclusion

- brushing reduces ball speed, especially at low speeds
- tracking algorithm for ball position and rotation is accurate & repeatable
- ball speed and spin derived
- initial acceleration due to transition effects from ramp to field

# Future work

- extra lenses → analysis of ball roll over more than 2 metres
- compare different types of artificial turf
- analyse influence wear & tear with 12m Lisport
- validate mathematical models for ball roll behaviour

# backup





